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The rose-colored plants almost always grew where they were exposed to the direct rays of the sun, but there were numerous white ones, as on previous years, not in the shade of trees.

Viola lanceolata, L. At Miller's, Lake Co. specimens occur with the serratures of the leaves tipped with reddish glands.

Lechea thymifolia, Michx. (*L. Norœ-Cæsareæ*, C. F. Austin, *vide* W. H. Leggett) This was seen in full bloom Sept. 16, near Tolleston, Ind., the locality where I first found it. It is not easy to find a *Lechea* with the flowers open. The late Mr. Leggett, who is known to have given special attention to them, mentions but one case, that of *L. maritima*, Leggett, (*L. thymifolia*, Gray's Manual) seen in bloom at Cotuit, near Cape Cod (*Torr. Bull.* Oct. 1881). The flowers were abundant on the branches, and made the plants look so different as to be quite pretty objects. The corolla, fully expanded and somewhat wheel-shaped, is about 2 lines in diameter. Petals 3, elliptical, varying from dark red to purple, paler at the base. Stigmas 3, white, plumose. Rafinesque states that the anthesis lasts but a few hours, towards noon. These were found just before midday, and soon closed after placing them in the collecting case.—E. J. HILL, *Englewood, Ill.*

Ballast Plants in Boston and Vicinity.

The preparation of the following list of plants, chiefly ballast species, was suggested to the writer several years ago by the publication of similar lists by others. Some of these may be found in the *GAZETTE* for November, 1876, August, 1877, May, 1878; the *Torrey Bulletin* for September, 1878, and November, 1879, and the *Proceedings of the Phila. Academy of Sciences* for 1867, 1877 and 1880.

In all of the lists referred to, the general character of the plants is about the same; that is they are for the most part mere weeds (already widely diffused) from the same localities and representing the same natural orders. So that those who find them hereafter may save themselves some trouble by consulting the lists mentioned, before trying to identify the plants.

In the large seaports, where these plants are found, there are generally botanical works in the Public Libraries in which will be found most ballast plants plainly enough described.

They seem to come about equally from the Southern States, S. Europe and Great Britain; with a few from S. America, the Pacific coast, and the West Indies, and an occasional waif from more remote places. So that many may be found in Chapman's Flora, any English handbook, and a German or French Flora.

The following list represents perhaps two-thirds of the species I found between the years 1877 and 1882 (inclusive), and the plants, excepting those marked with an asterisk (which were found *near*. Boston), were found within the city limits, on ballast or rubbish

I have seen no record yet of the italicised species having been found in the Northeastern States, though some have probably been found there before.

I am much indebted to Prof. Gray, Prof. Goodale, Prof. Watson, Mr. Isaac C. Martindale, and Mr. F. L. Scribner for determining the species for me. Mr. Scribner identified all or nearly all of the *Gramineæ*.

The affixed letter *e* indicates that the species is established, generally in a small way; *o* means occasionally; *f*, frequently; *s*, found only once.

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| Ranunculus muricatus, L. s | Hemizonia pungens, T. & G. s |
| *Alyssum incanum, L. s | <i>Hymenatherum tenuilobum</i> DC.s |
| Diplotaxis muralis, DC. e | Hypochæris radicata, L. r |
| " tenuifolia, DC. e | Matricaria inodora, L. e |
| <i>Eruca sativa</i> , L. r | Pulicaria dysenterica, Cass. r |
| Erysimum cheiranthoides, L. o | Senecio viscosus, L. e |
| " repandum, L. s | <i>Xanthium catharticum</i> , HBK? s |
| Rapistrum rugosum, All. s | " spinosum, L. o |
| Senebiera coronopus, DC. o | <i>Campanula Erinus</i> , L. s |
| " didyma, Pers. o | Anagallis arvensis, L. r |
| Sisymbrium Sophia, L. s | Linaria cymbalaria, Mill. r |
| Thlaspi arvense, L. o | Veronica agrestis, L. r |
| Lychnis Githago, Lam. o | Verbena bracteosa, Mx. s |
| Vaccaria vulgaris, Host. r | " officinalis, L. s |
| Reseda alba, L. s | Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth. |
| <i>Malva borealis</i> , Wallm. o | Origanum Majorana, L. s |
| Erodium cicutarium, Sm. f | Satureja hortensis, L. o |
| " moschatum, Sm. o | Thymus Serpyllum, L. r |
| Geranium dissectum, L. s | Asperugo procumbens, L. r |
| <i>Sida carpinifolia</i> , L., | Echinosperrum Lappula, |
| var. <i>brevicuspida</i> , s | Lehm. f |
| Arachis hypogæa, Willd. o | Hyoscyamus niger, L. r |
| <i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> , Koch, s | Nicotiana longiflora, Cav s |
| <i>Dalea alopecuroides</i> , Willd. s | Physalis Alkekengi, L. o |
| Lathyrus aphaca, L. r | " angulata, L. s |
| Lotus corniculatus, L. e | " lanceolata, Mx. s |
| Medicago denticulata, Willd. f | Solanum rostratum, Dunal. r |
| " laciniata, All. s | Atriplex hortensis, L. r |
| " lappacea, s | " rosea, L. o |
| " maculata, Sibth. r | Chenopodium multifidum, L. s |
| " sativa, L. o | Amarantus paniculatus, Moq. r |
| Melilotus parviflora, Desf. r | " spinosus, L. o |
| " sulcata, Desf. r | Froelichia Floridana, Moq. s |
| <i>Psoralea</i> sp. | <i>Emex spinosa</i> , Campd. s |
| Trifolium hybridum, L. e | Polygonum lapathifolium, |
| " resupinatum, L. s | var. incanum, f |
| <i>Trigonella corniculata</i> , L. s | Croton sp. s |
| " laciniata, L. s | Euphorbia Helioscopia, L. r |

- Vicia Faba*, L. s
 " *hirsuta*, Koch, o
 " *tetrasperma*, Loisel. o
Oenothera sinuata, L. o
Mentzelia sp. s
Coriandrum sativum, L. o
Cuminum cyminum, L. r
Foeniculum vulgare, Gærtn. o
Pimpinella Anisum, L. r
Scandix Pecten, L. r
Galium aparine, L. r
 * " *Mollugo*, L. r
Crupina vulgaris, Pers? r
Scabiosa Columbaria, L. e
Acanthospermum xanthioides,
 DC. s
Ambrosia trifida, L. r
Anthemis arvensis, L. f
 " *nobilis*, L. o
 " *tinctoria*, L. o
Artemisia annua, L. s
 " *biennis*, Willd. e
Bidens bipinnata, L. o
Carduus acanthoides, L. s
Carthamus tinctorius, L. s
Centaurea Americana, Nutt. s
 " *calceitrapa*, L. r
 " *cyanus*, L. o
 * *Cotula coronopifolia*, L. e
Eclipta alba, r
Gaillardia sp.
Galinsoxa parviflora, e
Helenium tenuifolium, Nutt. s
Mercurialis annua, L. r
Parietaria diffusa, Koch, s
Urtica urens, L. s
Agrostis australis, L. s
 " *Spica-venti*, L. r
Alopecurus agrestis, L. r
Bouteloua Humboldtiana,
 Griseb. s
Briza maxima, L. s
Bromus brizæformis, s
 " *maximus*, Desf. s
 " *mollis*, L. r
 " *patulus*, Koch, s
 " *sterilis*, L. s
 " *tectorum*, L. f
Cenchrus tribuloides
Chloris alba, Presl. s
Cynodon Dactylon, Pers. r
Eragrostis poæoides, Beauv.,
 var. *megastachya*, e
 " *Purshii*, Schrad. e
Festuca Myurus, L. r
 " *rigida*, Kunth, s
Hordeum maritimum, With. s
 " *murinum*, L. r
 " *pratense*, Huds. s
Lappago racemosa, Willd. s
Panicum miliaceum, L. f
Phleum tenue, Schrad. s
Polypogon Monspeliense, Desf. r
Sorghum Halapense, Pers. s
 " *saccharatum*, L. s

—CHAS. E. PERKINS, *Somerville, Mass.*

GENERAL NOTES.

Lindley's Introduction to Botany.—It must have been Lindley's *Introduction to the Natural System of Botany*, which Dr. Torrey admired in 1831. This was issued in England in 1830. Lindley's *Introduction to Botany* was not issued till 1832.—T. M.

Bentham and Hooker's Genera Plantarum.—Part 2 of Vol. III, completing the work, is nearly ready for publication. Those who wish to obtain this part, like the preceding, at trade price, through us, will please to send a notification to that effect to The Curator of the Harvard University Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass., without delay.—A. GRAY.

The trade price in London for the new part is £14.0.